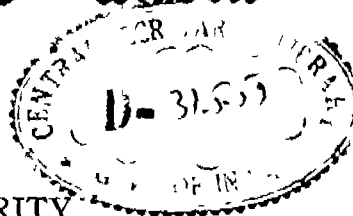


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EXTRAORDINARY

PART II—Section 2

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## LOK SABHA

The following Bills were introduced in Lok Sabha on the 24th May, 1957:—

BILL No. 18 OF 1957

*A Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament Act, 1954.*

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Eighth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Act, 1957. Short title and commencement.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. In section 6 of the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament Act, 1954,— Amendment of section 6.

(1) for the heading "Free transit by Railway", the heading "Free transit" shall be substituted; and

(2) after the words "travel by any Railway", the words "or Airway" shall be inserted.

## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

India is a vast country. Quite a large number of Members of Parliament come to Delhi to attend sessions of Parliament from distances of more than one thousand miles. It takes three to five days for the Members travelling by the fastest train over the shortest route to reach Delhi from their constituencies in journey one way. Ordinarily such Members have to spend from one to two full months in the train itself on account of their journeys to and fro. It would be much more for such members who perform the intermediate journeys as well.

2. Parliament meets for about 8 to 9 months in the year. As matters now stand, such Members coming from these long distances are cut off from their constituencies for long periods. If facility of free travel by Air is given to members, it would not only result in great convenience to members and in a saving of time spent by them in the journeys, but would also result in greater efficiency in the discharge of their duties in Parliament.

3. In fact in every country in the world where nationalised Airways exist, members of Parliament are allowed the facility of free travel in the highest class of all communications available in the country.

4. In our country both Airways and Railways are nationalised. Therefore, there should be no difficulty whatsoever in giving effect to the provisions of this Bill.

Hence this Bill.

N. KESHAHA

NEW DELHI;

*The 27th April, 1957.*

## FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

Under clause 2 of the Bill Members of Parliament who are already entitled to free travel by Railway throughout India, will also be entitled to free travel by Airways. This facility will be availed of by a very limited number of members coming from long distances which are connected by Airways. It is, however, not possible at this stage to estimate the actual expenditure which is likely to be incurred but in any case it is not likely to be substantial.

## BILL No. 19 OF 1957

*A Bill to provide for nationalisation of the existing Light Railways in the country and for matters connected therewith.*

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Eighth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (a) This Act may be called the Nationalisation of Light Railways Act, 19 .

Short title,  
extent and  
commence-  
ment.

5 (b) It extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(c) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

2. On and from the date appointed in this behalf by the Central Government, the management and ownership of all Light Railways in the country shall vest in the Government of India.

Nationalisa-  
tion of  
Light  
Railways.

3. On and from the vesting of the Light Railways under section 2, the Central Government shall take charge thereof and shall have all the rights and obligations as the former had prior to the said vesting.

Rights and  
obligations  
after nation-  
alisation.

4. As for compensation to be paid to the previous owners of these Railways in respect of acquisition of their rights, title and interest, the provisions governing payment of compensation under the Air Corporations Act, 1953 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

Compensa-  
tion.

## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The state of passenger amenities on the existing company owned Light Railways is so bad that there seems to be no other effective solution than nationalising them and thus pave the way for their development. The existence of these Railways is not only an anachronism in the present state of affairs of our country but also not in keeping with the last declared Industrial Policy of the State. This Bill is intended to achieve the objective stated above.

Hence the Bill.

JHULAN SINHA.

NEW DELHI;

*The 6th May, 1957.*

## FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

It is estimated that the capital at charge over the Light Railways in India comes to about four hundred and eighteen lakhs which will have to be compensated for.

No exact idea is possible now of the amount of recurring expenditure over the maintenance and running of these lines but surely it will be near about a crore of rupees per year.

## BILL No. 20 OF 1957

*A Bill to provide option for the Central Government Servants joining the Contributory Health Service Scheme of the Government of India.*

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Eighth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Central Government Servants (Option for joining the Contributory Health Service Scheme) Act,  
5 19 .

Short title,  
extent and  
commence-  
ment.

(2) It extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(3) It shall come into force at once.

2. The Contributory Health Service Scheme of the Government  
10 of India, shall be made applicable only to those Central Govern-  
ment Servants who apply for it.

Contributor  
Health Ser-  
vice Scheme  
to be option-  
al.

3. The Central Government shall not impose compulsion in  
respect of choice of medical treatment and attendance to any  
Central Government Servant.

Avoidance of  
compulsion  
in the choice  
of treatment.

15 4. Any Central Government Servant who has on application under  
section 2 joined the Contributory Health Service Scheme, shall at  
his own option be entitled to the indigenous system of medical treat-  
ment.

Treatment  
in indigen-  
ous system  
of medicine

Rule making  
power.

5. (1) The Central Government may make rules to provide for,—

(i) encouragement of the proper treatment in the indigenous system of medicine;

(ii) better facilities in the treatment and attendance to the contributors of the scheme; 5

(iii) regulating the conditions of service and recruitment of doctors, nurses, dressers, compounders and other staff;

(iv) efficient check over the management and working of doctors and the staff attached to the dispensaries and for testing the quality of medicine supplied; and 10

(v) X-Ray and Pathological tests and other facilities to contributors of the scheme.

(2) These rules shall be laid before both the Houses of Parliament.



## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

For sometime past the Central Government has been enforcing the Contributory Health Service Scheme for its employees in Delhi and New Delhi making it compulsory for the latter to make certain graded payment from their salary and receive medical attendance in lieu thereof in the hospitals provided under the Scheme. Under the present scheme there is no provision for treatment according to the indigenous system of medicine. As the Scheme is liable to be extended to other categories of Government Servants and may ultimately mature into a National Health Insurance one, it is desirable to remove this defect and to make the Scheme more acceptable and comprehensive. Hence this Bill.

JHULAN SINHA.

NEW DELHI;

*The 6th May, 1957.*

**MEMORANDUM REGARDING DELEGATED LEGISLATION**

The rule making power under the Bill is of a normal character. The scope of clause 5 is limited to various important matters so that the Government Servants who have joined the Contributory Health Service Scheme may have full facilities of treatment and attendance in indigenous system of medicine as well. Besides, the clause is intended to bring in efficiency by making rules for the recruitment of efficient doctors, nurses and the staff.

## BILL No. 11 OF 1957

*A Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860.*

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (XLV of 1860) in the manner hereinafter appearing;

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Eighth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

5     1. This Act may be called the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Short Title.  
Act, 19—

2. After Section 427 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, the follow-  
ing new Section shall be inserted, namely:—

“427A. Notwithstanding anything contained in Section 427, Insertion of  
new section  
427A,  
causing loss  
or damage to  
crops to the  
value of ten  
rupees or  
upwards.  
10 whoever commits mischief and thereby causes loss or damage in  
respect of crops to the amount of ten rupees or upwards, shall be  
punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which  
may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.”

## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

In view of the necessity of increasing production of agricultural crops and the great incentive given by the Government for more production through better means of irrigation and method, it is an opportune time that the law relating to the protection of crops be amended in such a way so that it may give a greater guarantee to the agriculturists for their crops by police intervention in cases of offences against the crops. It has been felt that the crime of cutting of the crops has increased in various States. The aim of this Bill is that in case of crops worth Rs. ten and upwards, rendered useless, the police may be empowered to take cognizance of such offences and get the offender punished. This will give great encouragement to the farmers striving for more production with their properties extending over different areas of the village.

RAGHUNATH SINGH.

NEW DELHI;  
*The 9th May, 1957.*

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M. N. KAUL,  
*Secretary.*